	GENER TWEN CHEM	NG ACHIEVI RAL CE TY FIF ISTRY Module	ERTIFI RST C A S C4 (CATE (ENTU	OF SEC RY SC			N	A:	∎ 322/0)1
	WEDN	ESDA	Y 18 J	JUNE 2	2008		,			Afterno	oon
	Candida Additio None	ates ans nal mat	wer on erials (the que (enclose	stion pa ∍d):	per.			Time:	40 minu	tes
	Calculat Additio	ors may nal mat	/ be us erials:	ed. Pencil Ruler (cm/mm))					
	Candidate Forename						Candidate Surname				
) 1	Centre Number						Candidate Number				
	Write yo Use blue Read ea answer. Answer Do not v Write yo	ur name e or blac ich ques all the c write in t ur answ	e in cap k ink. F stion ca juestior the bar ver to ea CAND	pital lette Pencil ma Irefully a ns. codes. ach ques	rs, your ay be us nd make stion in 1	Centre N sed for gra e sure tha the space	umber and Cau phs and diagra t you know wh provided.	ndidate Nur ams only. at you have	nber in the to do bef	e boxes a ore starti (AMINEF	above. ng your R'S USI
•	The nun	nber of r	narks f	or each	questior	n is given	in brackets []	at the end	Qu.	Max.	Mark
	of each The tota	questior I numbe	n or par	t questions for t	on. his nane	er is 42			1	9	
•	The Per	iodic Tal	ole is p	rinted or	the ba	ck page.			2	3	
									3	7	
									4	5	
									5	2	
									6	3	
1									7	13	
										-	

© OCR 2008 [T/103/3779]

OCR is an exempt Charity

[Turn over

2

Answer all the questions.

- 1 The Periodic Table shows how many elements there are.
 - (a) Here are symbols for some chemical elements.

K Na P Po S Sn

Which of these symbols is for sodium?

answer

Which of these symbols is for potassium?

answer[2]

(b) Elements in the Periodic Table have their electrons arranged in different ways.

Draw a straight line from each electron arrangement to its matching statement.

You may draw more than one line to each statement.



[3]

- (c) Some of the elements in the Periodic Table are halogens.
 - (i) Draw a straight line from the name of each halogen to its colour.

Draw a straight line from the name of each halogen to its state at room temperature.



(ii) Chlorine reacts with coloured dyes.

What colour will the dye change to?

Put a (ring) around the best answer.

	colourless	orange/red	green	blue
[1]		-	-	
[Total: 9]				

- 2 Air contains oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide and water vapour.
 - (a) Put ticks (\checkmark) in the boxes to show which of these are **elements** and which are **compounds**.

	elements	compounds
oxygen		
carbon dioxide		
nitrogen		
water vapour		

[2]

(b) The amounts of three of these gases in the air are:

nitrogen	78%
oxygen	21%
carbon dioxide	0.04%

The bar chart shows these three gases.

Fill in the labels.



[Total: 3]

[1]

3 (a) Sodium chloride forms ionic crystals.

Here are some statements about crystals of sodium chloride.

Write T in the box next to each true statement and F in the box next to each false one.



(b) Put ticks (\checkmark) in the boxes next to the two statements which explain why sodium chloride has a high melting point.

Each crystal contains many molecules of NaCl. The bonds between the particles are strong. The bonds are all on the outside of the crystal.

There is a very large number of bonds.

The particles are arranged in a regular way.

(c) Mary asks her friends to describe what happens when ionic crystals melt.



[Total: 7]

[Turn over

or

[2]

[3]

4 Here are the ten most abundant elements in the Earth's lithosphere.

		element	percentage in the Earth's lithosphere		
		aluminium	7.5		
		calcium	3.4		
		hydrogen	0.9		
		iron .	4.7		
		magnesium	1.9		
		oxygen	49.0		
		sodium	2.4		
		silicon	26.0		
		titanium	0.6		
(a)	Which is the most abur	ndant element on	this list?		
			an	swer	
	Which is the third most	abundant elemer	nt on this list?		
			an	swer	[2]
(b)	Most of the silicon is in	the form of silicor	n dioxide.		
	What type of substance	e is silicon dioxide	?		
	Put a ring around the	best answer.			
	compound	gas m	ixture elem	ent ore	[1]
(c)	Silicon dioxide is the m	ain substance in o	one of these types	of rock.	
	What is the name of th	is type of rock?			
	Put a ring around the	correct answer.			
	ch	alk coal	limestone	sandstone	[1]
(d)	The crust makes up on	e part of the lithos	sphere.		
	Put a (ring) around the	name of the othe	r part.		
	atmosphere	e hydrosph	ere magma	mantle	[1]

[Total: 5]

5 Bobby reads that helium was discovered on the Sun in 1868. Thirty years later it was found on Earth. He asks his friends why helium was discovered on the Sun first.



on the Earth.

Which two people give the best answers?

.....and[2]

[Total: 2]

6 Chemicals used in medicines are produced to high levels of purity.

Put ticks (\checkmark) in the three boxes which show why.

Impurities might have side effects.			
Manufacturers can charge more for pure chemicals.			
That way the dose is the same every time.			
Each medicine is designed to do one job only.			
Otherwise it would be impossible to test new medicines properly.			
All substances work better if they are as pure as possible.			
Tablets can be made smaller if the chemicals are purer.			

[3]

[Total: 3]

- 7 Amy reacts different chemicals with hydrochloric acid.
 - (a) Put a (ring) around the name of the reaction between an acid and an alkali.

concentration	electrolysis	neutralisation	reduction	
				_

(b) Draw a straight line from the name of each chemical to its formula.

chemical	formula
hydrochloric acid	Mg
magnesium	Mg(OH) ₂
magnesium oxide	MgO
magnesium hydroxide	HCl

(c) Complete the table to show what is formed in each reaction.

Put ticks (\checkmark) in the correct boxes.

The first one has been done for you.

reaction	reaction forms			
reaction	a salt	hydrogen gas	water	
magnesium oxide and acid	1		1	
magnesium and acid				
magnesium hydroxide and acid				

(d) Complete the names of the salts formed.

alkali	acid	salt
magnesium oxide	sulfuric acid	magnesium
copper oxide	hydrochloric acid	copper

[2]

[3]

[1]

[3]

- (e) When hydrochloric acid reacts with sodium hydroxide, which pair of ions react?
 - **A** H^+ and Cl^-
 - B H⁺ and OH[−]
 - C H⁺ and H⁺
 - D Na⁺ and OH⁻

answer[1]	
----------	---	--

(f) Impure salts can be purified by using the following techniques.

Draw a straight line from each technique to what the technique is for.

technique	what the technique is for	
dissolving	removes a solid from a mixture of a liquid and a se	
crystallisation	removes a liquid by heating	
evaporation	makes a solid appear in a solution	
filtration	turns a solid into a solution	

[3]

[Total: 13]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (OCR) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

The Periodic Table of the Elements

© OCR 2008

0 He He 1 2	20 Ne 10	40 Ar ^{argon} 18	84 Kr ^{krypton} 36	131 Xe ^{xenon} 54	[222] Rn ^{radon} 86	t fully
7	19 F fluorine 9	35.5 CI chlorine 17	80 Br ^{bromine} 35	127 lodine 53	[210] At astatine 85	orted but no
9	16 O ^{oxygen} 8	32 S ^{sulfur} 16	79 Se selenium 34	128 Te ^{tellurium} 52	[209] Po 84	ve been repo
ъ	14 N ^{nitrogen}	31 P phosphorus 15	75 As ^{arsenic} 33	122 Sb ^{antimony} 51	209 Bi bismuth 83	t 112-116 ha
4	12 C carbon 6	28 Si 14	73 Ge ^{germanlum} 32	119 50 50	207 P b ^{tead} 82	mic numbers a
m	11 B ^{boron} 5	27 AI ^{aluminium} 13	70 Ga ^{galtium} 31	115 Indium 49	204 TI thallium 81	ts with ator
			65 Zn ^{zinc} 30	112 Cd ^{cadmium} 48	201 Hg 80	Eleme
			63.5 Cu 29	108 Ag silver 47	197 Au 79	[272] Rg 111
			59 Ni ^{ckel} 28	106 Pd ^{palladium} 46	195 Pt 78	[271] DS ^{darmstadtlum} 110
			59 CO cobalt 27	103 Rh 45	192 Ir 77	[268] Mt 109
hydrogen Hydrogen			56 Fe ^{iron} 26	101 Ru 44	190 Os osmium 76	[277] HS ^{hassium} 108
			55 Mn ^{manganese} 25	[98] Tc technetium 43	186 Re ^{rhenium} 75	[264] Bh ^{bohrium} 107
	mass ool number		52 Cr chromium 24	96 Mo 42	184 W tungsten 74	[266] Sg 106
Key ve atomic omic symb		51 V vanadium 23	93 Nb 41	181 Ta tantalum 73	[262] Db ^{dubnium} 105	
	relativ ato atomic		48 Ti 22	91 Zr zirconium 40	178 Hf ^{hafnlum} 72	[261] Rf ^{utherfordium} 104
		- 	45 Sc 21	89 yttrium 39	139 La* Ianthanum 57	[227] Ac* actinium 89
2	9 Be beryllium 4	24 Mg 12	40 Ca ^{calcium} 20	88 Sr strontium 38	137 Ba ^{barium} 56	[226] Ra radium 88
-	7 Li ^{1[thium} 3	23 Na 11	39 K Potassium 19	85 Rb 37	133 Cs caesium 55	[223] Fr francium 87

* The lanthanoids (atomic numbers 58-71) and the actinoids (atomic numbers 90-103) have been omitted.

The relative atomic masses of copper and chlorine have not been rounded to the nearest whole number.